



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 30sten APRIL, 1825.

N. 17

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. L. v. L.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'-LAAR**, Ridder der Order van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schouthbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Cnreçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat Zyne Majesteit de Koning by besluit van den 12den November 1824 No. 110, hetwelk hierna volgen zal, goedgekeurd heeft de voorgenomene vereeniging van de Hervormde en Luthersche gemeenten in deze kolonie, en te bepalen dat door dezelve vereeniging voortaan maar *eene* *Protestantsche Gemeente* zal gevestigd zyn; voorts nog dat by die vereeniging zullen moeten worden nagekomen en de gemeente zich moet regelen naar den inhoud der artikelen van het gemelde besluit, wegens de onderwerpen daarby genoemd; luidende het besluit aldus:

Kopij

12 November 1824

No. 110.

*Wij WILLELM, by de gratie Gods, Koning der Nederlanden, Prins van Oranje Nassau, Groot Hertog van Luxemburg, enz. enz. enz.*

Gezien de gezamenlyke voordragt van onzen Minister voor de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien en van onzen Staatsraad Directeur Generaal voor de zaken der Hervormde Kerk enz. van den 21-30 Augustus 1824 No. 15 en 46, ter kopielyke gelyde van eene, door de kerkenraden der *Hervormde en Luthersche gemeente op het Eiland Curaçao* aan de Kommissie tot de zaken der Protestantsche kerken in Nederlandsch Oost en West Indien, gerigt adres, strekkende ter bekoming van onze bekrachtiging op de voorgenomene vereeniging van de Hervormde en Evangelische Luthersche Gemeente te Curaçao tot ééne gemeente, als mede op de punten door voornoemde kerkenraden, met goedkeuring van de mans ledematen ontworpen, naar aanleiding van de bedoelde vereeniging zoude worden tot stand gebragt, zynde gedaachte Commissie door onzen Minister en Staatsraad Directeur Generaal voornoemd ten dezen gehoord.

Gezien het adres uit de Commissie van den Raad van State, voor de zaken der Hervormde kerk van den 9den dezer No. 12.

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan de vereeniging der gemelde gemeenten by dezen goed te keuren, en mitsdien te bepalen, dat, door dezelve vereeniging te Curaçao voortaan zal gevestigd zyn *eene* *Protestantsche gemeente*; zullende by dezelve vereeniging moeten worden naargekomen en de gemeente zich moeten regelen naar den inhoud der nagemelde artikelen, wegens de onderwerpen daarby genoemd.

Art 1.

*De Godsdienst leer.*

De Godsdienst leer der als nu tot ééne protestantsche of Evangelische kerk vereenigde gemeenten, is die van het Evangelie, overeenkomstig met de grondbeginselen van het protestantismus.

Zullende mitsdien daarby worden in acht genomen.

1. Dat de Leden der respectie gemeenten by deze vereeniging, hunne geloofsbeden niet behoeven op te geven, of te verlaten maar aan dezelve getrouw kunnen blyven.

2. Dat door genoemde vereeniging de Luthersche geene Hervormden en de Hervormden geene Luthersche worden, maar dat zy deze sekten namen afleggende, zich vereenigen tot eene Protestantsche Christelyke gemeente.

Art. 2.

*Godsdienstige instellingen en gebruiken.*

1. De bediening van den Heiligen Doop geschiedt door de beide Predikanten, zonder onderscheid en zonder wat den kinderdoop betreft, eenig acht te slaan, of de ouders derzelven bevorens tot de Hervormde of tot de Luthersche gemeenten behoorden, zullende voorts zoo veel mogelyk het voorbeeld worden gevolgd van vele Vaderlandsche gemeenten, waarin behalve de gewone gelegenheden tot de bediening des doops, op zekere vastgestelde dagen, opzettelyke doopredenen gehouden worden, en welke dagen by voorkeur aan de ouders worden aanbevolen, tot het laten bedienen van deze plegtigheid aan hunne kinderen.

Het Heilig Avondmaal zal gemeenschappelyk aan eene tafel gevierd worden, zoo als zulks met de oorspronkelyke instelling en den aard dezer plegtigheid overeenkomt.

2. De tot heden gebruikelijke doop en avondmaals formulieren worden gehouden voor vervallen, en daarentegen wordt aan de Predikanten vry gelaten, om hieromtrent veranderingen te maken, en tot de meeste stichting der gemeente te werk te gaan;—zullende in allen gevalle de Predikanten van de ouderen of getuigen de stellige beloften doen afleggen, om hunne kinderen, by het opwassen, in de Christelyke leer te onderwyzen of te laten en te helpen onderwyzen.

3. Voorloopig zullen de, by de respectie gemeenten in gebruik zynde bybels Psalm- en gezang boeken, ook na de vereeniging in gebruik blyven, tot zoo lang door den Kerkenraad, met overleg der Commissie tot de zaken der protestantsche kerken in Neerlands Oost en West Indien, daarin nader en beter zal zyn voorzien.

4. De Predikbeurten der Predikanten en hunne verdere openlyke ambtsverrigtingen, zullen naar vereisch van zaken beurtelings en gemeenschappelyk worden waargenomen; wordende het voor het overige aan de Predikanten en den kerkenraad overgelaten voor de openbare Godsdienst oefening, steeds zoodanige verordeningen te maken als tot meerdere stichting der gemeente dienen kan, echter alles in den geest der besluiten, welke daaromtrent door het algemeene Synode der Hervormde kerk in Nederland genomen zyn, of nog mogten genomen worden.

Art. 3.

*De Kerkelyke fondsen en inkomsten.*

1. By deze vereeniging zullen de kerk en armen kassen der beide gemeenten byeengevoegd worden, zoo dat er slechts eene kerk en armen kas bestaan zal.

2. Van het geen elke gemeente daartoe inbrengt, het zy vaste goederen, het zy hypotheeken, obligatien enz. zullen legale akten worden opgemaakt.

3. Het aan de Hervormde gemeente toebehoorende kerkgebouw, zal, na de vereeniging zyn het eigendom der Evangelische of Protestantsche gemeente.

4. Het Pastorie huis der Luthersche gemeente zal, ter vermyding van wydloopigheid in het kerkelyk bestuur verkocht en het overschietende, na afbetaling der daarop gevestigde schuld, in de kerk en armen kas gestort worden.

5. In dezelfde kas vallen ook de van landswege toegedachte gelden der publice verkooping en onder verpligting om hiervan verarmde en verlatene matrozen en vreemdelingen te ondersteunen en by hun overlyden ter aarde te doen bestellen.

6. Uit deze kerk en armen kas zullen de armen der vereenigde protestantsche gemeente ondersteund, de kosten tot onderhoud van het kerkgebouw genomen, en de kerkelyke ambtenaren, met uitzondering van den koster, den voorzanger en aanspreker, die, gelyk tot dus verre plaats had, uit de koloniale kas hunne betaling blyven genieten, bezoldigd of gepensionerd worden.

Voor het bestuur der kerkelyke kas zal door den kerkenraad een nieuw Reglement worden gemaakt onder goedkeuring van den Gouverneur en Raden van Politie.

Art. 4.

*De Kerkelyke Ambtenaren.*

1. De Predikanten zullen beide gelyke regten en voordeelen genieten; by overlyden van of nederlegging zyner bediening door een der Predikanten, zal er ten spoedigste aanzoek tot de vervulling der vacatures gedaan worden.

2. De beide voorzangers zullen in hunnen dienst blyven, zoo lang er onderscheidene kerkboeken in gebruik zyn; by de invoering van eenparige kerkboeken zal een der voorzangers afsteden.

3. Het zelfde zal als dan plaats vinden met opzigt tot de organisten der beide gemeenten.

Die der Luthersche gemeente zal dan in zynen post blyven; terwyl de organist der Hervormde gemeente thans by voorraad aangesteld, zal afsteden.

4. De tegenwoordige boekhouder der kerk en armen kas, de koster en verdere kerkelyke beambten der Hervormde gemeente, zullen op den zelfden voet, als wel eer, hunnen post blyven waarnemen, en zal voorts aan de genen, die, na de vereeniging, hunnen post komen te verliezen, des noods, een pensioen worden toegestaan.

Art. 5.

*Van het Kerkelyk Bestuur.*

1. Het kerkelyk bestuur zal bestaan, met de beide Predikanten, uit drie ouderlingen en vyf diakenen, dezelve zullen uitmaken, den kerkenraad der Protestantsche gemeente.

2. Van dezen kerkenraad zal telkens een der Predikanten voorzitter zyn, die gedurende een jaar het voorzitterschap hebbende waargenomen zal afsteden, en door zynen ambtgenoot vervangen worden.

3. Het gezag en de werkzaamheden dezes kerkenraads zullen, by voorraad, op den tot hiertoe gebruikelijken voet, blyven bestaan, tot dat deswege, door een nader Reglement onder de vereischte goedkeuring te arresteren, vaste bepalingen zullen gemaakt zyn.

4. De kerkenraad der protestantsche gemeente is *kerkelyk* ondergeschikt aan de Commissie voor de zaken der Hervormde kerk in Neerlands Oost en West Indien, krachtens ons besluit van 7den December 1820 No. 113.

Onze Minister voor de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien en onzen Staatsraad, Directeur Generaal voor de zaken der Hervormde kerk enz. zullen, ieder voor zoo veel hem aangaat, voor de uitvoering dezes, zorg dragen, en de bepalingen vaststellen welke tot dat einde mogten noodig zyn.

Zullende voorts het tegenwoordig besluit insgelyks, ter kennis van de Commissie





FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.

By the old line packet ship Columbia, capt. Lee, 26 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files to the 16th ult. the day she sailed. There are some movements between Spain and Russia, which indicate menace, if not war, on the subject of South America. However offensive the Holy Alliance may be, it is very questionable whether they will risk a war, and its accompanying results, upon a subject so far beyond their control.

The amiable Ferdinand, however, is amusing himself in issuing silly edicts and decrees, one of which is, to regulate the size and right of wearing mustachios; another prohibiting the carrying meat in blankets, especially by soldiers; and a third prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which even the ladies were not excepted.

It appears by official statements, that the revenue of Great Britain for 1824, amounted to the enormous sum of 54,236,192 pounds sterling, or 241,049,742 dollars.

Parliament is busy with the bill to put down Catholic association, and the debates excite considerable feeling and interest.

The king of one of the New Zealand Islands had arrived at Liverpool, in the ship Urania, from Calcutta, and a letter had been transmitted to lord Bathurst, announcing the circumstance, and requesting to be informed of the pleasure of government respecting the future disposal of his new Zealand majesty.

We hope they will not cram this king with the good things of the land, and send him well stuffed to his grave, as they did Rhio-Rhio and his queen, and madame Poki, from the Sandwich Islands.

The Josephine, Manlove, the first vessel sent in an English port under the Colombian flag, had arrived at Liverpool from La Guayra.

Greece.—The news from Greece, which we have given in another column, is of the most gratifying character. There cannot now exist the slightest doubt as to the stability of the government, nor, consequently, as to the achievement of the independence of the country. The factious leaders have fled without a single follower, and taken refuge, it appears, at Zante, where the people would have stoned them to death if the local authorities had not interfered. Colocotroni has been pardoned. This too is well. Whatever were his latter offences, he expiated them by the unhappy death of his sons; and the Greeks have enlisted the feelings of all mankind in their behalf, by their generous and grateful regard to his early services in throwing off the Turkish yoke.

Patras is on the point of surrendering. A deputation from the garrison was at Napoli di Romania, to conclude the terms of the capitulation, and an expedition of 7,000 men was preparing to set out, it was supposed, either to reduce Lepanto or the Isle of Euboea.

Russia.—It appears, by the Brussels Oracle, that the emperor of Russia has judged it necessary to give an explanation of the military levy he has ordered to be made in his dominions.—We are told that "no political consideration is connected with this measure;" and we believe it, not because we are told so, but because the interests of the Russian government are at this moment clearly identified with the continuance of the general repose of the world. That vast and unwieldy power cannot be brought into action without means which, against the wishes of this country, it could not obtain.

The Gazette d'Augesburg, of the 31st of Jan. says.—"It is probable that the question of the independence of Greece will soon be debated at the court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Stratford Canning is said to be charged with a formal proposition to that effect to the emperor of Russia. Similar overtures have been made to the court of Vienna, which have not been favourably received."

It is said, that lord Wellington has made a present to his friend, general Avila, a domain worth 200,000 piasters, to indemnify him for the sequestration under which all his goods have been placed, and for the sacrifices which he has constantly made for his king and country.

The Paris papers of Friday have arrived in due course; but they contain no political intelligence, and we have not room for their protracted speculations and controversies about our recognition of the South American states. The Quotidienne assures us that Spain is about to declare war against England, supported by Russia, the ambassador of the latter power at Madrid, having proposed to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain. This is news indeed!

Portugal.—"Prince Metternich, visits Paris. A man of his consequence does not take such a trip for nothing."

The following extract of a letter from Zante, dated January 6, contains some interesting and authentic particulars relative to the actual state of affairs in Greece:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the government has triumphed over its internal enemies. We may say that this new attempt of those who are contrary to government, has had a providential effect, both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the priamates, and as it serves to show to Europe that there is really a government in Greece, and not a merely nominal one, as has been hitherto believed. After the death of Colocotroni's son, the government sent orders speedily to all the troops of Romania to march into the Peloponnese, at the same time that the islands sent different other troops to Napoli di Romania.

Gours, Caratello, Sturuar, Caraiscaki, and several other generals, proceeded speedily also to the Peninsula, and some by the way of Corinth. These drove before them the insurgents who besieged that fortress, whilst others, landing at Vostizza, and proceeding to Calavrita, in that place awaited the seditious chiefs. These, after a short resistance, seeing themselves abandoned by their own troops, and being hated by the people, betook themselves to flight; and there have already arrived here as fugitives the famous George Sissini, with his family, from whom I have learned that Londo and several others have sought refuge at Calamos.

"We should really, on this occasion, be grateful to the president, George Conduriottis, who undertook the direction of the government with considerable trouble, and was ready to sacrifice every thing, and even his life, rather than suffer himself to be overcome. They say that Colocotroni, having lost also his second son, by a fall from his horse, has submitted to the government, by the mediation of Coghupulo, and that he has now been destined for Kuba.—They say, also, that Papa Flessa is destined for Candia, and that now Patras will, undoubtedly, be strictly blockaded. In Gastoni there are 5000 men from Romania, and it is thought that these will proceed to Patras. The arrival of the fourth instalment of the loan from London, was of considerable use in repressing the insurgents. Even before its arrival, the president had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars, of his own money.

"The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of.—After his last disaster, so glorious to the admiral Miaulis, Ibrahim Paacha thinks no longer of proceeding to Candia; he is now at Rhodes.

"The Sultan, by sending a new pacha to Romania has caused a revolution there, which is promoted by Omer Vrione. All these things co-operate to our independence."

MARCH 17.

From France.—Part of the English loan for the Greeks had been received, and another loan of ten or fifteen million of francs had been raised for them in Paris.

The latest Madrid accounts state that Mr. Zea, the brother of the Spanish prime minister, had proceeded on an important secret mission to St. Petersburg, the object of which was asserted to be the ratification of a treaty between Spain and Russia, by which the latter engaged to oppose, even by arms, the recognition of the South American States, and was as an equivalent, to receive a grant of full sovereignty over California. This, like the preceding, is but one of the tales of the times. Cadiz letters of Jan. 25th, state that a Prince Murat had been arrested, and was closely confined there. One of this name is now in this country: whether he may be the imaginary captive or not, we know not. A club of young politicians, the eldest of whom was not 17 years of age, had been discovered in the capital, and from the dangers incident to the political discussions of these young statesmen, those who had been discovered were arrested and kept in strict duarance.

MARCH 22.

Colombia.—The intelligence that Great Britain had acknowledged the independence of Colombia had reached that place: and almost at the same time the marquis Magnan arrived with despatches from France, said to be of importance; but we have no doubt that an unconditional recognition of Colombian independence is not at this time contemplated by France.—Some preliminaries will first be decided upon.

"A good deal of excitement had been caused, in consequence of a discovery, that Dr. Ferris, ex-president of the high court martial, had abused his powers, for which he was expected to be impeached. The seat of government had been removed from Bogota to Ocaña, until a city was fixed on to bear the name of Bolivar. A letter from Panama, of the 18th January, says:—'No business has been done for six weeks; nothing but feasting, in honour of the grand victory. The British frigate Tartar, captain Brown, arrived this morning from Peru, having on board 15 generals, and all the Spanish troops. Callao is in the hands of Bolivar."

Holy Alliance.—The envoy of the emperor of Russia, in congratulating the king of France, on his ascending the throne, received the following reply, which speaks volumes as to the object of this alliance:—

"I receive with pleasure the congratulations which you convey to me in the name of the emperor of all the Russias; and you may assure him of the sincerity of the friendship which unites me to him. I am as much attached as your powerful monarch to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance, and shall do all that lies in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me, that as long as he and I continue united nothing is to be feared for the tranquillity of Europe."

[From the Boston Courier]

Trouble in the Sandwich Islands.—A gentleman of this town has favored us with the following extract of a letter from his correspondent at the Sandwich Islands, dated

Wha hoo, Sept. 8, 1824.

"Tamoree, late king of Atooi, died 26th last May, and the island having been formerly added to Rhio Rhio\* was taken possession of by Krymakoo as regent. The Atooi chiefs were exceedingly dissatisfied with the cession of their island in the first instance, and were held in subjection only by their king being kept here as a hostage. This dissatisfaction was increased by an unpopular governor being set over them, and by other acts; and on Sunday the 8th of

August, some of the Atooi people, with Geo. Tamarreef at their head, made an attack on the fort, with the intention of seizing the arms and ammunition.

The attack was ill planned, and was consequently unsuccessful. They were repulsed, and about twenty men and one or two chiefs left dead. Krymakoo, with Tamamahaba, the new governor, shut themselves up in the fort, and despatched their vessels for assistance.—Since this time the islands have been in a perfect turmoil. All business is at an end, except the war; the vessels have been all kept in requisition to carry troops, and the natives are all the time training and firing off their guns.—When Krymakoo had about 1000 or 1500 natives, and many chiefs, from the Windward Islands, he marched out of his fort and attacked the Atooi people in their intrenchments. The latter were beaten and retreated, leaving many dead. George retired to the mountains with only a few followers, and the troops of the governor set out to succour the island. Since then the war has become almost one of extermination, and has been prosecuted with Savage barbarity. The hills are covered with dead bodies, the lands laid waste, and the houses burned.—George is in the mountains, and is said to have 600 natives with him, but they must suffer for want of provisions; as the island is ruined, and will probably be obliged to submit in the course of a month."

\* Rhio Rhio was king of Owyhee and other Windward Islands, and died in England last summer.

† George Tomarree was from the "Cornwall School," and sent out by the missionary society.

MARCH 26.

More Piracy.—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has received a letter from a correspondent at the Havans dated March 12, in which it is stated that "a Spanish schooner came in that day from windward and reported that he had boarded a large ship ashore on Point Jacous, near Matanzas—that her decks were covered with blood, and he supposed the crew had been murdered. What vessel she was, whether American or European, he could not tell, but that the ship was loaded with dry goods. We are inclined to believe she was run ashore and the people made their escape to the beach.

"We have to-day, a report that our minister is recalled from Spain; that our naval officers are ordered to duty, and that our ships of war are to be immediately equipped and ready for sea. At this news the leading Spaniards are much alarmed."

Havana, March 9, 1825.—We have nothing new here from Mexico or Colombia. The Colombian sloop of war Bolivar, has captured the famous, well armed ship Tarantula, of Cadiz, (which loaded the year before last at New York with four) mounting 16 or 18 heavy guns, with a crew of 120 picked men, having a cargo on board, it is said, of quicksilver, &c. worth nearly half a million of dollars.

"The Tarantula having struck upon a key, the prize master had to go into Key West to refit; where he, in going in, struck upon the bar, and would have been lost, had it not been for the aid of a wrecker. This wrecker claims a heavy salvage, which can only be satisfied by a sale of the cargo, and vessel, or so much of her cargo as will pay it. If this is done, I expect that the government of Cuba will prohibit all trade with that island (Key West) as it will certainly give great offence here, there being, it is said, more than seventy owners here of her cargo, and many of them the most influential merchants of Havana."

Den 13den April 1825.

DE ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit als Testamenteaire Executeuren over des Boedel van wylen Mevrouw MARGARITHA ELISABETH SANDTROCK, Weduwe P. F. DIEBENHOVEN, zullen op Maandag den 2den van de aanstaande maand Mei by Publieke Opveilinge doen verkopen.

Een Huis en Gronde, gelegen op Cartagona. Een dito en dito gelegen op het Gebergte van Altana.

Als mede eenige Slaven, Meubelen en Huisgeraden, &c.

G. VOS, j. z. M. DEMEY SCHOTBORGH.

Den 15den April 1825.

DE ondergeteekende voornemens zynde in den loop der aanstaande maand Juny naar de Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika te vertrekken, verzoekt al den geneen, die van hem mogten verschuldigd zyn spoed te maken om hunne rekening aftebetalen, ten einde hem moeite te sparen en zich zelve noodelooze kosten.

PHILIP ROBINSON.

April 15, 1825.

THE undersigned intending to leave this island for the United States in the month of June next, requests those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, and thereby save him from trouble and themselves from needless expence.

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Abril 15 de 1825.

PREPARANDOSE el infrascrito a emprender un viaje a los Estados Unidos del Norte en todo el mes de Junio proximo, replica a los que le son deudores se presenten a la mayor brevedad a charcelar sus cuentas, si quieren ahorrarle trabajo y a si mismos costos escusables.

PHILIP ROBINSON.